STATE OF EUROPE-NAVAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Telegraphic despatch in our last paper lared by England and France against Rustainly shall not be surprised to see all Europe, issues then passed upon, and re enact the arare long, involved in a general war. What rangements then forced through Congress. will be the bearings of such an event upon the relations and interests of this country?

by the worst passions, and conducted the contest recklessly, unscrapulously, and in utter disregard of the rights of nations.

While our position enabled us to reap a rich harvest from the carrying trade, our weakness. and want of any Naval Force, exposed us to the most flagrant outrages. Our ships were plustered and confiscated; our flag was violated; our seamen were impressed; the nation was in-ulted by the armed vescels of England en'ering our harbors and committing petty acts of depredation.

buring all this time, the idea of building a Navy was indignantly scouted by the Democratic Party and by the South. It was regarded as one of the most mischievous of all Federal notions. Thomas Jefferson regarded it with peculiar aversion, as repugnant to Democratic Institutions. He and his Southern compatriots preferred retiring from the ocean altogether to building up a navy to protect commerce. Rather than go to war to defend paritime rights, let every ship that sails from our shores be sunk! exclaimed a fervent orator from the Plantation region; and this shool of statesmen prevailed. Here and there was a straggling vessel of war, which was admanished to run for shelter whenever the Britsh were about, but a navy was not to be tolerated. Commerce was to be its own protection. If violated, non-importation acts and As for guarding the coast, gun-boats would ing it without defence, while, by habitual sub administration and that of Madison up to the Declaration of War, in 1812, this anti-naval o refit two or three frigates; and immediately after war was declared, it was seriously proposed in Washington, to retain at home the live frigates, two sloops, and five brigs-of-war, our only naval force, in apprehension of their parture should they venture to put to sea!

We never read this chapter in our history without a feeling of deep humiliation. If, instead of paper protests for a dozen years, a war of embargoes, and the farce of gun-boats, we had built, in the beginning of troubles, an ellicient navy, and put it in active service as a sea police, to watch over our ships and sailors, it would have done infinitely more to prevent war, than all the long-suffering and long-windfor police purposes. England and France saw that we had none; our commerce was a tempt ing prize; the naval necessities of England were urgent; American ships could be violated with impunity, American seamen impressed without danger, and so we were plucked by both Powers, till absolutely driven by desperation, at last, to resort to arms. A moderate but active and efficient naval force would have probably prevented that accumulation of wrongs which finally provoked this calamitous

Has History no lesson for us? As we said in the beginning of this article, the indications foreshadow a general war in Europe. What may be its varying phases, no one can predict. At first, a struggle between the Western nations and the overshadowing Despotism of the East. Revolution may burst forth at any mowar of Rival Interests, in which the Parties now antaganistic may be united. Meantime. our thig would float on every sea, our ships be freighted with the products of all climes. Questions like those which sprung up between Frames and England in the beginning of this entury, might be revived : neutral rights might be again drawn into controversy. As a matter of fact, the war of 1812 determined no question connected with these rights, nor has England or France ever disavowed any of the ofwe may again be called upon to vindicate the rights and privileges of neutral nations. What, then, is the hest safeguard against the repetition of insults and outrages which would inevitaldy lend to instant war ? A respectable, an efficient and active naval force, ready to proed when impunity could be hoped for. It would be madness to burden the resources of ever need them, if we keep affoat a force sufficient to act as a police for the protection of our

Need we say, that the considerations we of the Navy for an increase of our naval force? are they any more in conflict with the policy formerly. of Peace than the recent movement in New York to establish a more efficient police. The best remedy against mobs and riots is, an or- Friends are always on the alert, with Pickganized force, strong and well-ordered enough wickian explanations, to satisfy Honor without to prevent violence by overawing the evil doers. damaging the Man. Congress has lost nothing, Police on the ocean, strong enough to prevent Men are not to be trained to good manners by violence which always tend to war. No nation vation of their intellect and moral nature, by should suffer itself to be caught twice in the the education of their higher tastes and sentipredicament in which ours found itself during ments, and by the development of their selfthe European wars in the beginning of this cen-

General Wool leaves for California on the 20th instant.

WILL THEY NEVER LEARN?

"A burnt child dreads the fire," is a proverb that does not always hold good of politicians that private letters received in New York | They are apt to rely too much upon cunning. Liverpool, announced that war had been too litle upon the lessons of experience. One might suppose that the Compromise Measures Whether the intelligence by the next ar- of 1850 had proved the death of so many, that shall confirm this report or not, we cer- there would be little disposition to revive the

Who has been the gainer by that "settle ment," as it is facetiously styled? Where are In the protracted and fearful conflicts grow- the men prominent in bringing it about? ing out of the French Revolution, it required WERSTER, heart-broken by the disappointall the wisdom, address, and steadfastness of ments and embarrassments in which it involved or greatest statesmen to preserve a neutral, him, sleeps in the grave. Clay was saved from and de towards the contending Powers. The the same fate, only by death. FILLMORE was passions and antipathies of our own People, unable to obtain the vote of a National Whig the intrigues of Foreign Governments, and their | Convention, against a rival candidate who had gross violations of our maritime rights, made performed no signal service for the Compromise. it a most difficult and delicate task to maintain | Cass, Buchanan, Dickinson, Douglas, were such a position. And yet neutrality was clear- thrust aside in a National Democratic Convenly our duty. Justifiable as was the French tion, to make room for one who had taken no Revolution in the beginning, there was nothing part in the great labor of Union saving. Cobs in the wars that followed which could justly en- is politically dead, by the hands of members of list the sympathies of this country with either his own Party. Foore is defeated in Missisof the great contending parties. It was then sipp, and rated by "the organ," while his no more a struggle for existence on the part of rival, Davis, distinguished for his opposition to France, than for the liberty of Europe on the the Compromise, holds a comfortable seat in part of England. Both Powers were inflamed the Cabinet, beside Mascy, the head of that section of the New York Democracy that originally upheld the Wilmot Provise, through whose influence, DICKINSON, (the Chevalier Bayard, as the Compromisers used fondly to call him,) and his lesser Chevaliers, are outcasts from Executive favor.

We can easily understand why the Adminis tration is so zealous in behalf of the Compromise: General Pierce and his associates are the only politicians who have profited by it, so far as the emoluments and distinctions of office are concerned; but it is marvellous that Cass, Douglas, and all that genus, should evince so profound a devotion to it, as to seek its reaffirmation. They certainly gained nothing by the "settlement" of 1850, and we can tell them they will gain a great deal less by the attempt to unsetile Nebraska. They are Western men-men from the free States of the West-their constituents will not thank them

for countenancing a conspiracy to plant a se-

ries of slave States along the track of the Pa-

eific railroad, between them and the Pacific There can be no pretence, in this case, of Nationality, or devotion to the Union. Party lines have not been drawn upon the Question It has hitherto scarcely been made a Question. The country has not been agitated-the Union imperilled. All that was needed for the organization of Nebraska, was a quiet, settled purembargoes would bring the trespassers to terms. pose on the part of members representing the non-slaveholding interests, to put through both perform that service. So Jefferson reasoned Houses a simple bill for that purpose. No agiand acted, carrying on a commercial war, at tation was necessary. Such a bill passed the the expense of commerce; economizing and House last year, and not a word was uttered in paying off the debt of the country, but leav- regard to Slavery. It was too clearly right, to be opposed by any organized hostility among mission to flagrant insult and wrong, he in the Southern members. Many of them voted vited aggression, and by embargoes and non- for it, feeling, doubtless, that opposition from importation acts, only aggravated the hostile them would be too flagrantly sectional. Had technize already existing. During his entire the same policy prevailed among Northern men this year, there could have been no serious difficulty. Beyond all doubt, Nebraska would policy prevailed to such an extent, indeed, that have been organized, with almost as little disonly a few months before the breaking out of cussion as took place in relation to the Territothe war, the Democratic majority in Congress ry of Washington, or Minnosota. It would refused to vote even the petty sum of \$300,000 have been regarded free, as a matter of course. Who has broken up this unity among North-

ern men? Who has hatched this infernal plot, to disorganize the North, and invite Slavery to new aggressions? For what accursed object is this Pandora's box opened? Thus always is Freedom stabled in the house of her professed

Mr. Clayton then addressed the Senate in the Senate; but did not think such a thing friends. Thus always come from the North the brain that devises, the hand that inflicts

Mr. Clayton then addressed the Senate in the Senate; but did not think such a thing was involved. The Senate could not suffer interest that devises, the hand that inflicts

Cass. He said that he was surprised, after lisconvenience from the want of the power asked. the brain that devises, the hand that inflicts dishonor and injury upon it.

We hope Mr. Douglas is not the author of that Report, or Bill-that, as chairman of the Committee, he acts only as its mouth piecewe hope that, as an individual member of the Senate, he will take occasion to review this whole matter, and, ere it be too late, relieve ed memorials of Madison and Jefferson. We himself from all responsibility for a measure did not want a navy for purposes of war, but which must sink any Northern politician who to observe it. shall attempt to support it.

We would not have any one understand by the remarks in vesterday's paper, introducing the account of the Soulé duels, that we consider the question of the morality of duelling at all a doubtful one. The practice is barbarous, wrong, and absurd. This is the prevailing sentiment of Christendom, whatever code the men of honor" may devise for themselves.

Who thinks better of any man for having fought a duel? Was it necessary to attest the courage of Hamilton? Had he declined the challenge, would his reputation for heroism have suffered? What could be prove by standing up to be shot at? Not the possession of patriotism, virtue, integrity, truth, honor-for Burr, who was destitute of all these, stood on ment, and substitute a war of Principles for a the same level, exposed, as he believed, to the same danger? And what did that cold-bloodnow allied may be divided, and the Parties ed man gain? Did he disarm prejudice, win public confidence, compel belief in the purity of his character? He killed his man, and became a wandering Cain-the blood of the murdered upon his soul, hated and abhorred by the country, one of whose greatest and best

> men he had slain. All duels are as sensoless, if not so atro cious, and so deplerable in their consequences, as that.

A member of Congress applies a rude epi fensive pretensions they then set up; so that thet to a brother member. Retraction or explanation is demanded, and refused. The offended member goes to the field of honor, to of Central America made in the treaty by the prove the injustice of the epithet, by giving the offending member a chance to shoot him ! Cogent logic! Excellent sense! Suppose the charge be that he is no gentleman, or that he teet our flag against violation on every sea, is guilty of an untruth, does he prove that he against assaults which would only be attemptiss a gentleman, and that he is truthful, by receiving the contents of his adversary's pistol the country with building and maintaining vast his in his adversary's liver? He may do both, in his stomach, or by lodging the contents of equadrons to match those of England and his in his adversary's liver and a blackguard; for liars France. We do not need them; nor shall we and yet be a nar and a cought duels, and escared unburt.

commerce, in turbulent times, against the insolence and aggression of irresponsible naval offiof this century, it was as prevalent at the North as it has since been in the South, but it have presented constrain us to approve, on the has almost disappeared thence, before the adwhole, of the recommendations of the Secretary vance of a higher and more humanized form of civilization. In the South it still maintains So far as we can see, they are prudential, and some ground; but it is evidently on the decline. not conceived in any spirit of aggression. Nor There are fewer duels in Washington than

We have observed many incipient, but no consummated duels since we have been here. , the best way to prevent war is, to have a but rather gained in manners, by the change commission of those irresponsible acts of their fears and by gunpower, but by the culti-

fore the United States court.

etter of the 10th instant, says: "Mr. Atchison is known to be rather South-Benton is so thorough that he is shrewdly suspected of opposition to the central route on account of the interest felt in it by his colleague. There can be very little sympathy between the great majority of the people of Missouri and Senator Atchison, and it is probably true, as I have heard suggested, that, in the event of his will be publication. He alluded especially to certain mineral staples of different sections of the remove to Texas."

We know nothing of the grounds on which was opposed to voting books to members of this conjecture is based: but we are sure that Congress, but wished the people of the country the pro-slavery sentiments and notions of Mr. to know in all its details the extent, the wealth, the pro-slavery sentiments and actions of Mr. Atchison will never be sustained by the people of Missouri.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, January 12, 1854. The Chair laid before the Smate a commu leation from the Secretary of War, transmit-

lect a site for a military asylum at the West. Mr. Butler said that no quorum of the Judiciary Committee was in attendance. With a view of enabling that committee to proceed with its business, he moved that an additional member be appointed to act until the regular members shall have arrived; and the motion

was agreed to. Mr. Cooper presented the memorial of the of Ways and Means, a petition proposing the Accessory Transit Company, signed by its purchase of the "Winder buildings," in Wash-President, Charles R. Morgan, praying the passage of an act which will authorize the steamers belonging to that company to obtain American registers; the steamers were owned principally by citizens of New York, though the company was chartered by the State of Nicarsgua; and under the construction of the revenue laws of the United States, the company are obliged to obtain registers for their eamers from Nicaragua, and cannot sail them under the American flag without the intervention of trustees. Referred to the Comted. The accounts are audited by the Treas-

ittee on Commerce. Mr. Weller gave notice of a bill to establish semi monthly mail between the Atlantic and Pacific, by way of Nicaragua.

Mr. Chase. I ask leave to present the memorial of Edward A. Stansbury, and others, of the city of New York, praying for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, and wherever the General Government has constitutional power to do so.

I recognise among the signatures of this pe tition the names of not a few among the prominent business men of New York. I observe, also, the name of John Jay, a worthy grandson of the first Chief Justice of the United States, and that of John P. Hale, recently one of our associates in this chamber. The character of the memorialists, and, in my judgment, also the objects which they seek, commend this memorial to our favorable consideration. I am | ability as energetically as he would any of their aware, however, that the Committee on Territories, to which memorials of this description would perhaps be most appropriately referred, opposed to the passage of these memorials. I therefore move that the petition be received, and, for the present, laid on the table. I give notice, however, that I shall, hereafter, on the same and similar subjects, be taken up

On motion of Mr. Adams, the Committee on Retrenchment was authorized to employ a clerk. And on motion of Mr. Gwin, the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad was allowed to employ a clerk. Mr. Fish reported a bill for the relief of the

captors of the frigate Philadelphia. that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till | never could have been in justice. Monday.

Mr. Badger submitted a resolution, changing the 48 h rule, regulating the admissions to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

certain correspondence relating to the Clay-ton Bulwer treaty. speech, to hear him arrive at the same concluon on the whole subject, that he IMr. Clayton | had long since expressed. He read a paragraph from the speech of the Senator to this eight days after to give a bond for \$20,000 in et, and expressed his gratification at being able cordially to shake hands with the Senator on this point, and would stand side by side with him in maintaining the treaty, and in en-

deavoring, if possible, to compel Great Britain The Senator complained for two hours they both concur in saying the request should not be listened to, but that the Government chided him for two hours, and then said he was right. It reminded him of an anecdote of schoolboy days, where a boy was flogged and colded for a half hour, when the master told him, "You have done right, you dog; but you

The error of the Senator in January of last year was in supposing that the Central Amerca meant by the treaty, included the British settlement at the Belize, commonly called British Honduras: that grevious error the Senator

didn't intend it-you were right only by acci-

still persisted in. Mr. C. contended that the Senator has produced nothing new to sustain this position, ex erally agreed to. cept the reliance he seemed to place upon the gnorance displayed in the recent English des- and was read a third time, and passed-ye patches on this subject. He read a note from
Mr. Crampton, in which it was said that the
position assumed in the recent dispatches, that e Belize formed part of Central America was not correct, so far as it admitted that Honduras was a part of the political Central America.

He proceeded to show that the maps and atlases relied upon as showing Honduras to be in Central America, also described Mexico, Texas, and California, as parts of Central America. on the Speaker's table, this being the day set Such authorities he held to be unworthy to be apart for that purpose; when Such authorities he held to be unworthy to be used by any statesman. If the Senator, in voting for that treaty, relied on such a map for tion, to the effect that the Secretary of the the description of Central America, he must the same boundaries then named were defined by the Clayton Bulwer treaty. With this sin-gle point, he could almost allow the fifteen columps of the Senator's speech, full as they were of errors, to go unanswered. If the Senator could produce the authority of any American Secretary of State to sustain him, he would abandon the controversy, and admit the Senator to be victor. He then showed what the British claim was

and maintained that by his treaty he had abandoned nothing. He examined the quasi or conditional ratifi-

cation of the treaty, and his counter declara-tion, and maintained they did not in any wise affect or change the treaty itself. He referred to the precedent of the protocol with the Mexican treaty prepared by Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, which the United States had most cortect of Ways and Means, and printed; and it rectly maintained that that protocol in no wise | was so ordered.

changed the treaty.

He then took up the subject of Mr. Cass's interview during last winter with Mr. King, and his statements in the Senate of what took place at that interview, and held that Mr. that, by the common law, children so born Case had then and now omitted to do ample justice to either Col. King or himself. After dissiply, had long ago enacted a law of the chargesing of this point and without conduction. posing of this point, and without concluding acter of that now proposed, and had in 1813 his speech, he yielded the floor to Mr. Badger, on whose motion the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives, Jan. 12, 1854. After the presentation of two communications om the Executive, the House resumed the confrom the Executive, the House resumed the con-sideration of the resolution of Mr. Stanton, of statute passed by Congress made cit'zens of all Kantanky from the Committee on Printing, to children born abroad prior to that time, but

athorize the printing of 50,000 copies of the compendium of the Census.

Mr. Meacham said that it would be impossible to supply every citizen of the Republic sible to supply every citizen of the Republic in support of the proposed bill.

sible to supply every citizen of the Republic in support of the proposed bill.

with a copy of this work: but he thought it should be circulated as widely as possible; and the honorable member from New York, and as, 100,000 would cost but \$30,000, he moved hoping the bill might be at once considered.

The President of the Senate—A corespondent of the New York Tribune, in his
etter of the 10th instant, says:

Mr. Eastman opposed the amendment, on account of the erroneous character of the Census report. The book was full of errors.

Mr. Bissell admitted that there were errors Mr. Cutting.

"Mr. Atchison is known to be rather South-ern in his feelings, and his hatred of Colonel as few as in any similar work ever published; and, after having gone to the expense of \$1 500,000, it would be poor economy to withhold it from the public.

Mr. Straub wished to know if certain im-

Mr. Skelton supported the amendment. He

the population, and the power of their country. Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, was always in favor of presenting to the people, in the most diffuse manner possible, all information of interest to them; and he regarded the Census retarns as information of the most valuable kind. He wondered at the accuracy that had been attained, in view of the facts that the deputy marshals had been appointed chiefly with reference to their political sentiments and ting the report of the officers appointed to seaffinities, but especially in view of, as he regarded it, the unnecessary and injudicion change of the Superintendent of the Census. The amendment was adopted by a vote of

> adopted. The reports of committees were here preented, embracing many resolutions, bills, &c., of a private or unimportant character. Mr. Houston reported, from the Committee

114 to 64, and the resolution was thereupon

ington, and recommended its reference to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The Senate bill making the Secretary of intimated by the President, and advocated by the Senate a disbursing officer, was reported back by Mr. Houston, from the Committee of would be unconstitutional; and declared that Ways and Means, with a recommendation to strike out all parts of it, except in so far as it try, first by constitutional means, and finally confers the simple authority proposed. The if necessary, by extra-constitutional means. increase of the pay of the Secretary of the Senate, and the auditing of his accounts by a

ury Department, and no change is proposed in that particular. Mr. Bayly opposed the proposed amend-ments. He thought the Senate ought to be intrusted with the whole matter. The House should regard that body with more delicacy than to seek to control it in such a particula The Senate should not thus be subjected to the supervision of an officer of the Executive. Mr. Houston contended that the bill of the

senate was an innovation, tending to destroy all uniformity, and to cut off the Senate fro all responsibility in relation to its expenditures. The Scnate and the House should stand alike Mr. Bayly resumed. The two Houses should independent of each other. Mr. Houston said (in response to a question) that he would hold the Senators to account-

constituents Mr. Bayly. An Auditor of the Treasury is then not only to examine the accounts of the tion the year and pays were ordered, and re-

Mr. Houston. Certainly.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, concurred in opinion with Mr. Houston. The President of the Uniomit a motion that this memorial, and others | ted States was amenable to such regulations as that objected to, and he would place none and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mallory introduced a bill to repeal the sible regard for the dignity of the Senate, that any branch of the Government should ask any branch of the Government should ask such exemption. Mr. Jones spoke at some Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, asked if a resolu

Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, asked if a resolution of either House, relating to its contingent dered, and it was decided in the affirmative—fund, was not, and had not always been, conyeas 106, nays 30. sidered a sufficient voucher. Mr. Jones would not answer as to the usage,

On motion of Mr. Badger, it was ordered but knew that moneys had been voted that Mr. Stanton argued that rules and special laws never could be adapted to ever expenditure.

the more imperatively necessary. tening to more than one half of the Senator's Mr. Dickins is an honorable man: "so are we all henorable men." Under the proposed bill,

he would be empowered to draw a million of dollars from the Treasury; and it required him security! fund of the Senate could not be possessed by

all, except under the direction of the President. Mr. Mace said this would all be done away infallible, and the Senate and its committee not be listened to, but that the Government of the United States should insist on England observing faithfully the treaty. The Senator cedent for public men to prove feail, and he thought laws holding them to responsibility would not prove wholly useless.

He concluded by urging the recommendation

of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Clingman continued the debate on bill to print the Cen-us Report, and said he thought it was a bad bill, and had heard no sufficient reason why it should be passed. He advocated an amendment that would leave a imited portion of the contingent fund in the hands of the Secretary of the Senate. He moved the previous question, which was sec-onded; and the question recurring on the amendments of the committee, they were sev-

bill was then ordered to a third reading. The House then adjourned.

Senate, January 13, 1854.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

House of Representatives, Jan. 13, 1854. After the Journal had been read, the Hou rocceded to the consideration of private bill

Navy be instructed to cause three vessels to be have voted to place Texas and California out of the Union. He said he acted on the definition York, and one at Norfolk, for the purpose of affording relief to vessels in distress States with Central America, in 1825; and present consideration being objected to, it was aid on the table, to take its regular course. The committees were then called upon

reports, when several of an unimportant chareter were presented. oter were presented.

Mr. Latham, of California, from the Com

mittee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill authorizing the extension of the period of time for which the California Land Title Comssion was organized, and, by permission, explained the necessity of the prompt action of Congress upon this measure, as the least delay would cause the present commission to expire before a new commission could be forwarded.
The bill was accordingly passed.
Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the Committee

on Public Lands, reported back the Homestead bill, with a substitute therefor, and moved that Mr. Cutting, from the Committee on the Ju-

diciary, reported a bill to secure the rights of citizenship to the children of citizens born out of the United States. Mr. Cutting explained generation, and recently the right had been guarantied to the children of English mothers, whose fathers were not English. The policy of France, he stated, was, in some partic of the same character. By an act of 1802, did not provide for those to be born after that

me. Mr. Cutting argued at length, and very ably,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE -A cor- Mr. Eastman opposed the amendment, on Mr. McNair, of Pennsylvania, read the law out of the case of Martin Koszta, reported the

Mr. Haven moved the previous question, which prevailed; and the bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill for the division of the State of Arkansas into two judicial districts, with an amendment empowering the

judge of the Western district to commit prison- Foreign Relations the Message of the Presi The bill, thus amended, was read a third time correspondence in relation to the Clayton Bul-Mr. Stanton also reported a bill creating a Southern judicial district for the State of California; and stated that the desired of California; and stated the california; an

fornia; and stated that the duties of the present court were onerous to an extraordinary degree.
Mr. Houston, of Alabama, said that an ac of 1852 had raised the salary of the Judge of the court now existing from \$3 500 to \$5,000

because of the increase of his duties. Mr. Latham explained that the experience of the State had shown the absolute necessity of another court, and denied that the creation of the new district would afford a reason for reducing the salary of the present judge, although \$3,500 was all that was asked as the compensation of the new appointee.

The further consideration of the subject was

here suspended, and, on motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union : when

Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, arose and addressed the Committee on that part of the President's Message relating to rivers and harbors. and especially the recommendation of tonnage duties on domestic commerce for this purpose would be unconstitutional; and declared that it would be resisted in his section of the coun-

Mr. Ewing read from many authorities in support of his position on the constitutional question. He also thought that, after the ex-penditure of such immense sums of money upon the improvement of ports and harbors on the coasts, the present suggestion came with a bad grace from the President; but its approval by the distinguished Western Senator. already named, was still more marvellous. He might almost call it an act of moral treason, or its commendation to the West by that Senator must be regarded as an indication of singular simplicity in so astute a politician and statesman. The Committee then rose, and reported pro-

gress, Mr. Keitt having obtained the floor.
On motion of Mr. Houston, the House then proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, the first business in order being the Senate bill, entitled "An act prescribing the manner of appointing the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury," and the pending question being on the demand for the revious question; which was sustained. The question then recurred on the adoption of the substitute for the bill; on which ques-

sulted-yeas 96, nays 70. So the substitute was adopted. The question was then taken, and the bill was rejected, as amended-yeas 70, nays 107. A motion was made to reconsider the vote

rejecting the bill, and to lay that motion on

the table Mr. Macdonald moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, demanded the

The House then adjourned until Monday next, for the purpose of enabling the Doorkeeper to adjust the gas fixtures about the hall.

Senate, Monday, January 16, 1851. the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into Mr. Jones admitted it, and hence thought the expediency of making some national ac-The Senate then resumed the consideration of expenses by a competent of the Message of the President, transmitting ficer, subsequent to their being incurred, was British ship "Three Bells," and to the Ameri-Kilby" and "Antaretic," for their can vessels bravery and humanity displayed in the peril-

steamer San Francisco. He paid an eloquent tribute to the gallantry and high degree of humanity evinced by the noble commander of the British vessel "Three Bells," in lying, with his own brig shattered by also considered and reported upon. He also ring the perilous situation of those on board. He commented also on the admirable conduct displayed by the officers and crews of the other vessels, and said such exertions only could have terrupted by Mr. Walsh, of New York, who

the resolution, one calling upon the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate all auhim, and he feared that the Senator would with by the proposed bill. There would be no responsibility. Mr. Dickins would, beyond a gether null and void. But they both now saw that Lord Clarendon desires a new treaty; and by the proposed bill. There would be no responsibility. Mr. Dickins would, beyond a doubt, disburse the money properly, but this bill would not compel him to do so. If he was the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, and followed the proposed bill. There would be no responsibility. Mr. Dickins would, beyond a doubt, disburse the money properly, but this bill would not compel him to do so. If he was the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, and followed the proposed and followed the proposed bill. There would be no responsibility. Mr. Dickins would, beyond a doubt, disburse the money properly, but this bill would not compel him to do so. If he was the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, and followed the proposed bill. There would be no responsibility. Mr. Dickins would, beyond a doubt, disburse the money properly, but this bill would not compel him to do so. If he was the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, and followed the proposed bill. There would be no responsibility. Mr. Dickins would not compel him to do so. the means used and employed in the rescue of appropriate and feeling preamble and resolu the persons on board the same.

> Secretary of War on the subject, and was informed that he expected full and authentic in- ers on board the steamer. formation upon the whole subject matter in three days. When this information was received, the Senate could act advisedly in withholding and bestowing acknowledgments and rewards.

fered by the Senator from Maryland. He of Ohio, Walsh, Faulkner, Clingman, and thought this subject would involve many inquiries appropriate to several committees—whether relief ought not to be given to those who rescued the passengers; whether rensions who lost their lives in that vessel, and remuneration made to those who lost their property

in that vessel. Mr. Mason supported the resolution of the Senator from Maryland, but thought the in-quiry ought to be sent to the Military Com-it on the table; which was determined in the

Mr. Butler took a similar view of the subject. After some remarks by Messrs. Badger and Houston, the resolution offered by Mr. Pearce was agreed to, and also the resolution offered

Mr. Pettit, from the Committee on the Judi ciary, to which had been referred the question of the right of the Hon. S. S. Phelps to occupy a seat as a Senator from the State of Vermon made a report, which was ordered to be print-

ed; and, on his motion, the subject was postponed till Wednesday next. He also presented a paper containing the see; which was rejected. views of the minority of the Committee on the Mr. Zöllicoffer proposed subject.

Mr. Hunter presented the memorial of the

Southern Baptist Conference, asking the adoption, by the United States, of measures to secure to Americans, while travelling or sojourning in foreign countries the right of religious freedom Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Dixon gave notice of an amendment he ntended to offer to the bill to establish a Territorial Government for Nebraska, which would provide that so much of the act of Congress of

declared inapplicable to the Territory embrac-ed within the boundaries of Nebraska. Mr. Pettit, from the Judiciary Committee, twhich had been referred the bill [Mr. Chase's to divide the State of Ohio into two judicial

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Printin reported a resolution directing the printing of copies of an abstract of the census containing certain specified tables. On motion of Mr. Gwin, the blank was filled by 50 000, and, as amended, the resolution was

districts, reported the same back, with severa

agreed to. Mr. Adams from the Committee on Retranch ment and Reform, to which had been referred the memorial of several clerks in the Executive Departments, asking an increase of their sala-ries, reported a bill; which was read twice, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Shields, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill increasing the military establishment of the United States, a bill regu-

lating the pay and allowances of the army, and a bill to increase the efficiency of the army by providing a retired list for disabled efficers. Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which had been referred the joint resolution from the House, expressing the thanks and approval of Lieutenant Ingraham's

offer to this resolution, but would not do so now, because the hour for the special order had long since passed, and it was doing the Sena

tor from Delaware injustice to postpone it any longer. It was then postponed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee or

menced by him on Thursday last, in reply to the speech made on Wednesday by Mr. Cass. To further show that the Senate did not understand the treaty as embracing within its provisions the British settlement at the Belize, and that such was the opinion of Mr. King, he quoted from some remarks made in the Senate by Mr. Mangum, then a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He said that at the time the treaty was ratified, Mr. Webster was also a member of the Committee on For-

eign Relations, and voted for the treaty. He further contended that when informed by Mr. King that the Senate clearly understood the treaty as he did, that he was justified in believing and acting upon that information He justified his remarks last spring, upon the subject, in reply to the remarks made by Mr Cass, during the winter preceding, by quoting

reports of that gentleman's speech.

If Mr. W. thought he voted for the treaty un der the impression that the Beliza was included. why did that gentleman, who shortly after be came Secretary of State, quietly submit to the continuance by Great Britain of that set ement, during the whole period that he was Secretary of State? Had Mr. Webster thought the treaty meant what the Senator from Mich igan says the Senate thought it did, would be not have remonstrated against the violation of the treaty? and would be not have called the attention of Congress to the subject, if the violation was continued?

He explained the British title at Belize to be

othing more than a right of settlement, which ould be terminated at this time by Mexico. He then examined the conduct of Great Britain throughout all the negotiations, pend-ing and before the treaty, and since that time, d contended that Great Britain had violated the treaty, and, judging from the recent des patch of Lord Clarendon, he supposed the protectorate of the Mosquito coast was to be co tinued, and he was in favor of resisting that violation of the treaty by an efficient demon-

He, however, supposed that there was some nistake in the dispatch, but if another one of a like tenor were received from the British Government, he would introduce a bill placing at the disposal of the President the naval and military forces of the country, to maintain the rights and honor of the country. Mr. Cass replied.

House of Representatives, Jan. 16, 1851. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Millburn haplain of the House. A fair attendance of members, and a very quiet, sedate, and bus ness-like House. After the Journal was read-

Mr. Bissell presented a bill giving fou months pay to each officer and soldier rescued from the steamer San Francisco, and to the widows and children of such as have been lost; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A dozen members now sprung to the floor

all apparently prepared to offer preambles and resolutions in relation to the disaster of the steamer San Francisco, and the rescue of her assengers and crew. Great disorder prevaild for a time, in consequence of the carnest deennsylvania, each to present and read his own Mr. Chandler at length succeeded in getting

the commanders, officers and crows of the British ship Three Bells, the American ship since the prohibitory not, taking effect in 1808. Antarctic, and the American barque Kilby, for | They say, in their practice, that the legal tentheir gallant, perilous, and merciful interposi- ure of Slavery is the same in both cases! tion, and proposing a Joint Committee, consisting of nine members of the House and - of the that is thus upheld, stands self-convicted of enate, to take the subject into consideration. ous rescue by them of the passengers of the and report to Congress what action, in their

opinion, is proper in the premises.

Mr. Cutting proposed an additional resolu tion, recommending that the payment of suitthe same storm, alongside of that steamer du- read his full series, but this alone was, at his request, adopted by Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, presented, and the Secretary in sums exceeding the amount of his bond, and could not be drawn upon at all, except under the direction of the President.

Mr. Shields submitted as a substitute for resolutions of Mr. Florence. When the Speakons, which propose, in addition to other things, that medals be presented to all who participated in the work of rescuing the unfortunate suffer-

Mr. Walbridge made several fierce attempts to read the resolutions he had prepared but was unsuccessful. There was now great confusion; and various motions to refer, inquiries ewards.

Mr. Gwin was in favor of the resolution ofwere made by Messrs, Walbridge, Campbell

> Mr. Chandler's series and the additional resution of Mr. Cutting were finally adopted. Mr. Churchwell's resolution, that the Comnittee of Ways and Means be instructed to re port a bill giving a credit of four years to rai! road companies to pay the duty on iron imported by them for railroad purposes, was now taken up in order—the question being on the motion of Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, to lay

> Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules, in order to enable him to present a resolution making the consideration of the Homestead bill the order of the day for Tuesday, the 14th of February next, and for each succeeding day, (private bill days excepted,) until the subject shall be disposed of The rules were suspended, and his resolution was adopted. Mr. Zollicoffer proposed a resolution, referring to the Committee on Military Affairs the

affirmative-yeas 98, navs 92.

ilitary academy at the Hermitage, in Tennes Mr. Zöllicoffer proposed a resolution, making the bill for building six first class steam frig ates the special order of the day, in Committee of the Whole, for Thursday of this week

which was also rejected. Mr. Chamberlain, of Indiana, presented series of resolutions requesting the Committee on Public Lands, to report a bill to provide for the survey of the public lands with a view of making appropriations of the same, for the purpose of making railroads through the States and Territories, and for granting portions of 1820, in relation to the admission of Missouri | these lands to actual settlers. as a State, as prohibits Slavery and involuntary servitude in that portion of the Territory of Louisiana lying north of 36 deg. 30 min., be particulars necessary to be embraced in the

desired bill. They were adopted.

Mr. Mace, of Indiana, proposed a bill to divide that State into two Judicial Districts; which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, presented a reso lution, instructing the Committee of Ways and them, to see that they are properly provided Means, after consulting with the Secretary of for. the Treasury and the Postmaster General to report a bill admitting railroad iron free of duty for all such companies as will carry the United States mails, under such regulations and at such rates of charges as may be assented to by the Post Office Department. During the taking the ayes and noes on this resolution, our report closed, at half-past 2 o'clock.

EXTRACT FROM A LONDON LETTER -" piece of news that may not be pleasing to Americans, is this: twenty-six reformed crimi-inals have been sent to the United States this week, as free emigrants, by the London Reformatory Institute. On Thursday there was a leave-taking. Speeches were made, and Lord Shaftesbury shook hands with each of the emigrants. This nobleman is very active in all charitable movements, and seems to think the United States a very fit place for the thieves and low villains of London. He has been instrumental in sending numbers to New York, ties at Smyrna, growing and because the Australians won't have them." gale continued throughout the 30th and 31st, Jan. 19.

For the National Era THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER VIII.

SLAVE PROPERTY DERIVED FROM AN ILLEGAL SLAVE TRADE-CONTINUED.

To the Friends of American Liberty. The States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico e notoriously implicated in the smuggling of slaves, to an unknown but very con-iderable extent. Mr. Middleton of South Carolina, in thirteen thousand Africans were annually smuggled into the Southern States." Mr. Mer. cer of Virginia, in a speech in Congress, some time afterward, declared that "cargoes of African slaves were smuggled into the South to a deplorable extent." land, in a speech in Congress, estimated the "number annually imported, at fifteen thousand." President Van Buren stated, in his Message, in 1837, that a naval force had been employed in preventing the importation of amongst the passengers who have arrived in slaves. The New Orleans papers in 1829 recorded the fact of frequent and extensive smuggling. In 1839 a slave ship was captured and carried into Savannah. * After a sham trial of the importers, they were acquitted, and the cargo of slaves distributed among the planters! The numbers of plantation slaves at the extreme South who cannot speak English, and who exhibit all the characteristics of native Africans, reveal the general fact of an extensive and con-

stantly continued importation from Africa. Estimating the importations since 1808, period of 45 years, at only 10,000 per annum, the amount is 450,000. Adding to these the natural increase, we have a large population of slaves, the product of a commerce prohibited by Congress in 1807. It would hardly be decent to say that these are legally held in Slavery make no discrimination between them and other slaves. They must not complain if others refuse to discriminate, and account the tenure by which the whole are held to be no better than that by which this particular portion of them are held. Or, if a discrimination be made, it will devolve on the slaveholders especially those of the far South, to show from which of the two classes their slaves are derived. In closing this examination of the legal ten

ure of American Slavery, as founded upon the African slave trade, I submit a single remark. The 'legal tenure of Slavery," we are told is identical with the legal tenure of chattel property in general. This is what the Ameri-Slave Code makes it. This is what the Southern Legislatures and Courts of Law define it to be. This is what Mr. Clay and Southern statesmen in general have described and claimed it to be.

Very well, gentlemen; have it your own way. I take you on your own ground. By the law of chattel property, the holder thereof forfeits his title, whenever it appears that those from whom he derived it obtained the property by robbery or theft. And this is precisely the predicament of your titles to your slaves, who were all obtained by that process.

COMMENCEMENT OF COLONIAL SLAVERY ILLEGAL. We have been searching after the legal foundations of American Slavery, but they have

thus far eluded our detection. Not the slight est vestige of legality has been found in the African slave trade, from its beginning to the present time. It was never legalized by the British Government. The successful catab-lishment of this fact, by Wm. Pitt, in the British Parliament, as we have seen, led to the acts for its suppression by both the British and American Governments; for the struggle was simultaneous on both sides of the Atlantic, and the logical victory there was felt and acknowlre of several members from New York, and | edged here. It was never legalized by the colonies, but the neglect of the mother country to suppress it was always a cause of colonial complaint. And the courts that now maintain before the House his eloquent series, thanking | the legality of American Slavery make no dis-

legal tenure that may be thus described, and legal identity with piracy and crime, and mus accordingly be adjudged null and void, when ever the claim comes before a righteous and impartial tribunal. To this it may be objected, that our historical view of the African slave trade embraced

only that which was prosecuted under the Brit ish flag; whereas the first introduction of slaves into the present limits of the United States was by a Dutch vessel, under the Dutch flag, and the traffic may have been duly legalized by the Dutch Government.

The answer to this objection is easy, and it

is twofold. First. That Datch importation was but a drop in the bucket, compared with the illgal English importation that soon followed, perensed, and continued. To set up the dis crimination is to render it incumbent on our slaveholders to prove that their slaves are descendants of those imported under some for-sign flag! Even then they would have to prove the legality of the foreign slave traffic. But, in the second place, slaves imported un der a foreign flag become free the moment the

touch the soil of a country wherein Slavery not legalized, because Slavery exists only under the jurisdiction of municipal, positive, local letter, in which I appealed to Southern sions. "In the case of Mario Louisa us Ma riot et al., in which the slave had been taken to France by her master and brought back. ment in France, it was not in the power of he former owner to reduce her again to Slavery.

it Is, p. 139.

† Jadge Mathews, of Louisiana, in the case Seville us. Chretian, notices "the absence of an legislative act of European Powers for the introduc

THE CATASTROPHE OF THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO.

We record with emotions of sorrow the ter ribly truthful information that has reached us respecting the fate of this ill-fated vessel, and its unfortunate multitude of passengers; and yet not without a feeling of deepest gratitude for the deliverance of the many who escaped propriety and expediency of establishing a from the awful perils that for a time seemed so inevitably before them.

> The ship Three Bells arrived at New York yesterday evening, with one hundred and sixty persons saved from the San Francisco, which foundered at sea on the 5th of January. They include about one hundred officers and

soldiers, and most of the crew of the ill-fated

steamer. A number of other passengers were taken off the sinking ship by the barque Kilby, bound for Boston, and many by the ship Ant arctic, bound for Liverpool. Most of the cabin passengers, together with as many soldiers as it was deemed prudent for her to take, numbering in all about one hun dred persons, are on board the barque Kilby.

She has probably gone to Bermuda, having parted company with the steamer during a gale on the night of the 29th December, four days before the Three Bells left. The ship Antarctic has on board the residue of the troops, and Captain Watkins, of the San Fran-cisco, who has proceeded to Liverpool with In the gale of the 331 December the San

Francisco bronched to twice, and was much disabled. On the 24th all her spars and sails were blown away. At one o'cleck in the morning of the 25th, the engine stopped in consequence of the breaking of the piston-rod, and left the vessel totally unmanageable, the under the guards, tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides, and causing the ship to leak badly. The troops were then organize into bailing parties. At nine o'cleek on the 25th a heavy sea struck the steamer smidships, carrying away both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, staving the quarter deck, and washing overboard a large number of persons, besides killing three of the ship's crew. On the 28th the barque Kilby was spoken, and laid by the steamer until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, when a number of the pas sengers were transferred to the barque, which let go her hawser at ten o'clock at night, and

a number of the men being sick, and some in a dying condition. In the evening of the 1st of January the British ship Three Balls was spoken, and laid by the steamer until the 3d when her boat was got alongside. On the same day the ship Antarctic discovered and bore down for the steamer; and on the 4th both ships commenced taking off the passengers, together with the necessary provisions and water, which was accomplished by six o'clock in the evening. The next morning

Watkins having been the last man to leave 1819, declared, in a speech in Congress, that the ship, which had been with difficulty kept afloat for ten or twelve days.

Those lost overboard are Col. John M. ashington, Major Geo. Taylor and his wife Capt. H. B. Field, Lieut. R. H. Smith, three civilians and two ladies whose names are not reported, and some two hundred and thirty of troops. Of the crew of the ship, there were eleven deaths from the time she was disabled

hey took off the officers and crew, Captain

till the 8th instant.
Major Wyse and Liout, W.-A. Winder are Merchant, Capt. Judd and wife, Lieut. Fro ment and family, Lieut, Loeser, Lieut, Vanvort, and the ladies and children, are on board the barque Kilby. Capt. Watkins, Lieut. Chandler, and Licut. C. S. Winder, are on the ship Antaretic.

It is said that, after all had left, the San Francisco was scuttled and sunk.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The bost article ever used, as hundreds can testify this city and surrounding country. Read! (1) IAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYR costontoneously chan natural increase, we have a large population of slaves, the product of a commerce prohibited by Congress in 1807. It wou'd hardly be decent to say that these are legally held in Slavery. They are held, nevertheless, and the courts that recognise the legality of American

MAN'S LIQUID HARR DYR instantances of glossy Bears to a brilliant jet Block or glossy Bears to a which is presument—does not stain or in any way in jure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it many faith.—Bears Plantances of the product of the produ nd Sole Proprieter. For sale by Druggets, Hair-Dressers, and Dealer For sale by Druggets, Hair-Dressers, and Dealer i Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

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F administered.
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